NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1878.

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WASHINGTON.

FINANCE AND POLITICS.

BILLS IN REFERENCE TO REDEMPTION CLAIMS AND APPROPRIATIONS-A COLD SHOULDER TO THE SUFFRAGISTS AND "BARGAIN" AGRIATORS - A

Mr. Schleicher proposes to credit the sinking | GENERAL MERRIT IN WASHINGTON IN REGARD TO fund with \$200,000,000 of surplus purchases of bonds, so as to obtain more revenue for the purposes of resumption. Senator Edmunds has offered a resolution declaring that the debt should be paid in gold. It is proposed to repeal the so-called permanent appropriations, and also to refer all claims to the Court of Claims. The House has refused to let the Woman Suffragists speak at the bar of that body. The Democrats of the House do not favor an investigation of Mr. Chandler's allegations in relation to an alleged bargain. A Democratic cancus was held yesterday to confer about the appointments of Doorkeeper Polk. General Merritt is in Washington. Colonel Cronkite is proposed for Pension Agent at New-York.

A HELP TO RESUMPTION.

in the House to-day for the purpose of facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Schleicher is one of the few Southern Repre sentatives who honestly believe in sound financial principles, and is epposed to all schemes for the intreduction or perpetuation of cheap currency, whether it be of silver or paper, Anticipating that it will be important for the Government to strengthen itself in every possible way in order to carry out the provisions of the Resamption Act he proposes to utilize the proceeds of the bonds purchased during Secretary Bontwell's administration of the Treasury Department, in excess of the amount required for the sinking fund, for the purposes of redemption. His plan is to credit to the sinking fund in advance the entire amount of these surplus purchases of bonds, of which the principal is upwards of \$180,000,000, and the accrued interest about \$20,000,000, and thus temporarily to relieve the Government of the necessity of providing about

the Government of the necessity of providing about \$30,000,000 a year for the maintainance of the sinking fund. The surplus revenue thus obtained he would appropriate to the redemption of outstanding legal-tenders.

This preposition, he thinks, ought to receive the united support of those who are in favor of the execution of the Resumption Act and of those who are emposed to it. Those who are in favor of its execution he expects to vote for his resolution because its adoption would make resumption of specie payments easier. Those who are opposed to resumption ought to be convinced by this time that it will be impossible to repeal the Act providing for the redemption of United States notes in coin on the 1st of January next, and ought therefore to favor any measure which will lighten the burdens imposed upon the country by that Act. country by that Act.

MR. WILLIS TO HAVE QUARTERS IN THE NAVY DE-PARTMENT-THE HOUSE NOT INTERESTED IN CHANDLER'S LETTER. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Willis, of New-York, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, called on the Secretary of the Navy to-day, and informed him that he should begin the inquiry into the administration of the Navy Department at once. The Secretary told Colonel Willis that he should be glad to have him begin, and would furnish him with every facility that the Department afforded. The Sccretary offered the chairman the use of a room in the Navy Department Building for his committee, and access to all the books and papers on the files of the Department. The Secretary thought this plan was preferable to a removal of the documents to the Capitol, and Mr. Willis agreed with him. The first meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow.

While the Democratic caucus did not pass diing the accusations contained in Mr. Wm. E. Chandler's letter, there was so strong a private senti-ment against such an inquiry that Mr. Finley of PAYME Ohio, who has had the resolution to be gin one prepared for several days, was prevented from effering it. He first made up his mind to move this resolution at the time the question came, up in this House at the reassembling of Congress; but his Democratic friends insisted that he should not do it and this afternoon they turned the cold shoulder on him again, and the movement was found to be so weak that it would only have made its author ri-

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

A PROPOSITION TO REFER EVERYTHING TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS-IT IS FAVORED IN THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 14 .- One of the most important bills under consideration in the House Committee on the Jadiciary is that introduced by Mr. Frye by request of Washington lawyers, providing that all claims against the Government of every kind and nature shall be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Should this bill pass it will take out of every Executive Department of the Government, and out of the hands of Congress, the consideration of private claims for services rendered, damages incurred, pensions, bounties, etc. When the bill is taken up for discussion in the the bill is taken up for discussion in the committee each member of the Cabinet will be invited to appear before the committee and give his views on the wisdom of its passage. The Attorney-General is reported to be strongly opposed to any such proposition, but it seems to have many friends, pattendarly in the South. Ex-Senator B. F. Wade and more than a hundred other citizens of Orio have signed a memorial which has been sent to the Senate, asking that the statute of limitations in regard to pensions may be repealed, in order to cable, there is a blick to obtain their dues, not regard to pensions may be repealed, in order to caable deserving soldiers to obtain their dues, not-withstanding that they may have failed to apply for pensions within the time fixed by law.

MR. FOSTER PROPOSES THE REPEAL OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PERMANENT ITEMS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 14 .- Among the most important of the hundreds of bills introduced in the House to-day was one offered by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, member of the Committee on Appropriations, proposing to repeal all permanent appropriations except those for the sinking fund and for the interest on the publie debt. This will greatly distarb the arrange ments of many branches of the Government service which have been enjoying independence for years by reason of these permanent appropriations. The scope of these permanent appropriations has been very extensive. They provide for expenditures of the Smithsonian Insitute; the annual expenses of collecting Customs revenues, and for equipping the militia; the expenses of various commissions; for re-funding the National debt; the sinking fund and interest on the public debt; interest on various Pa-cine Railway stocks; for refunding claims upon the Treasury; for drawbacks; for the redemption of stamps; for reranding duties under the warehouse system; the support of the Marine Hospital estab-lishment; soldiers' bounties; expenses of the Nation-al Asylum for disabled volunteers; and a consider-able number of other expenditures.

THE DOORKEEPER'S TROUBLES GVERWHELMED WITH APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES-

A CAUCUS TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The Democrats of the House need a short caucus this afternoon, the principal purpose of which was to come to some undering about the patronage of the House. The Doorkeeper seems to have been unable to stand up alone against the enormous pressure brought to bear upon him by Democratic members for the appointment of their friends, and there is a constant tendency of the force in his department to exceed legal limits

without at all satisfying the demands of the Representatives for places. The subject was referred to the Committee on Accounts. A Committee on Pairs was also appointed, and the Democrats lope, through the labors of this committee, to prevent the House from again failing into the hands of the Re-

> NEW-YORK MATTERS. THE WEIGHERS-THE PENSION AGENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-General Merritt, who is in Washington to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the proposed reduction of the number of weighers' districts in New-York from 14 to 7, recommends either that the change shall take effect before the 1st of February, or that it be postponed until after the new arrangement of letting the labor connected with weighing by centract has been tried. He has no recommendations to make about the personnel of the office, and has not consulted with the Secretary in regard to the reduction or dismissal of any of the present weighers.

Among the candidates for the New-York Pension Agency is Colonel J. W. Cronkite, now an officer in the New-York Custom House. Colonel Cronkite's application is signed by General Upton, of the United States Army, in whose regiment he served first as Lieutenant, and of which he finally became ommander: by two members of the Richard Grant ME. SCHLEIGHER HAS A PLAN WHICH BOTH HARD

AND PAPER MONEY MEN CAN SUPPORT.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Schleicher, of Texas, introduced an important joint resolution in the House to-day for the purpose of facilitating.

THE SUFFRAGE AGITATORS. THEY ARE NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO TALK IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.- The project of the advocates of woman suffrage to present their petitions for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the bar of the House and to make arguments in its favor, was defeated to-day by a vote of 107 in the affirmative to 106 in the negative. A two-thirds vote was required for its passage. The majority against it would have been much greater had there been any possibility of its adoption. The action of the House was in accordance with all the precedents. The committees of the House are, and always have been, open to the advocates of woman suffrage for the presentation of any arguments they may desire to advance, but if they were allowed to come into the House and make speeches, a precedent would be established which might scriously interfere with the transaction of business. The workingmen of the country, the advocates of the Silver Bill, and every other class of petitioners would have an equal right to be heard, and the whole time of the House would be occupied in listening to speeches from persons who are not members of it. The application to speak in the Senate was refused last week.

MRS. OLIVER SURPRISED. SHE WONDERS THAT ANYBODY THINKS SHE HAS COMPROMISED WITH MR. CAMERON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The Star publishes the ollowing paragraph this evening:

Mrs. Mary Oliver, the complainant in the suit brought against the Hon. Simon Cameron for alleged breach of promise, has returned to Washington. She expresses herself somewhat surprised that during her becace the impression should have been created that she had compromised with the defendant in consideration of the payment of \$1,000. Mrs. Oliver admits that she did receive and receipt for money hande her by the Hen. A. G. Riddle, her previous attorney, but she understood that it was for her support, which she al-leges Mr. Cameron promised should be forthcoming; that she distinctly told Mr. Riddle that she did not receive it to discentinue her suit and alleges, to use her words, that Mr. Riddle replied, "Oh no, it has nothing to do with it." She says she receipted for the money when sick and was really not aware of what she did sign. The suit is still on the court calcudar and is in the hands of

Messrs. Peters & Darnellle, attorneys, of this city. rectly this afternoon on the question of investigat- of every kind and nature against ex-Senator Cameron. General Butler is to be Mr. Cameron's princi-

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT IN GOLD. SENATOR EDMUNDS PROPOSES THAT THE NATION SHALL BE GOVERNED BY PRINCIPLES OF HONOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Jan. 14.-Sepator Edmunds, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Matthews, to-day, in regard to the public credit. The

following is the text of it:

Whereas, It appears from the records of the mint that the netual coluage of the silver dollar has been \$8,045,

Whereas. The sillor dollar of the United States had been so long absolutely obsolete as any substantial part of the money of the country, and that which had been so coince almost entirely converted into other forms of metal, and old not exist at the time of the making of any of the existing toans of the United States, or those from of the existing toans of the United States, or those from

the existing loans of the United States, or those from ich existing loans have been refunded, and, whereas, the provisions of the Colunge Act of 1873, passed on 12th day of February of that year, and of the Revised tutes ennested on the last day of December of that year, provisions of law nutborizing the coinage of such rear dellar were repealed. And; Whereas, Since the passage of said last mentioned acts, decided by reason of the premises, having been they existing lowed coin tender and standard of value all payments above the sum of \$5, as it had been only one, in fact, for many years before, the United tea ms borrowed in noil coin from the people of this other countries the sum-of not less than \$392,900.), at a rate of interest lower than that of any lean or before made by the Government, and payable in

r. and hereas, The helders of all Government securities have plut to expect that hewever much the United States change its laws, so as, in fact, to affect their helders crably, it will never exade, or repeat, favorable legis-

Among the parts laws, so as, In fact, to affect their holders lavorably, it will never evide, or repeat, favorable legislation, cliber for the purpose, or with the effect to make money at the expense of its creditors; and whereas, Differing from the transaction of affors between private persons, the pablic creditors have no means of entercing the payment of their ionus, it is a duty of the likelest obligation on the part of the Usified States to pay its debts in such a manner acto facet the just expectations of its creditors, and to estimal from laking advantage of the cheapness of silver, by revising cither obsolete colars, or obsolete or repeated coinage of obsolete colars, or obsolete or repeated coinage of a dollar of 412 grains is only \$22 per cent of the vame of a dollar of 412 grains is only \$22 per cent of the vame of a dollar of government in silver. And:

Wacreas, The substantial present value of the surver in a dollar of 412 grains is only \$22 per cent of the vame of a dollar of government in silver dollar at par in payment of processing debts, and equality unique and even more eithel, to campel the great number of citizens of the United States who subsat upon the part of the United States, lessed or antiborized to be issued under the acts of Congress, are payable, principal and interest, in good coin, or its equivalent, and that any otner payment, without the consent of its creditor, would be in volution of the public fakth and medergation of ins rights.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

GOOD LUCK WITH AMERICAN GOODS AT REEMEN. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. Mr. Wilson King, Consul at Bremen, writes that American manufactures are selling there to a considerable extent. For several years past two of the largest manufacturers of mowing and reaping machines in the United States have had their warehouses and head European offices in Bremen, and the number of machines sold by these and similar houses having their headquarters in other German cities, has been simply enormous. Within the past year or two several Americans have started agencies for the sale of small agricultural implements and tools, and have met with marked success, and throughout the whole great North German plain land, hundreds of patent automatic wind-mills are replacing the more picturesque but cumbrous and inconvenient milis of the old style. A young American firm has opened a show-room of American goods. One significant sale made by this house was a complete outfit of lock-for the new Imperial Post Office in Bromen, where the American system of lock-boxes is to be introduced. Another important matter is the decay of the trade Letween Germany and America in many sorts of woolien and cotton goods. Many houses that formerly woolien and cotton goods. Many houses that formerly did large business of this sort, and had branch houses in American eities, have now been compelled to seek other markets or engage in other business. The question, only to be answered by experiment, which this state of affairs suggests is whether the goods of American manufacture, which are preferred in America, might not also be sold profusibly in Germany if The Consult thinks that a very great trade must eventually grow up between the two countries in manufactured

articles, many of which must be made especially to suit the German markets.

ANTIQUATED CLAIMS. The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, on the Scrate bill to extend the time for presenting claim for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebetlion, in which, he says, are presented facts which he believes will obviate the necessity for legislation, looking to a reopening of a business which has been viewed as closed since June 30, 1874. General Vincent points out that the opportunities for settlement of these claims were ample at a period when means were at hand, not now available, to determine the correctness and justice of claims presented; that it was a part of the duty of the United States officers employed in the settleduty of the United States officers employed in the settle-ment of these claims to advise claimants to supply omissions and to correct errors; and that had claimants availed themselves of the means thus afforded to prove their claims to be correct and just, payment would have been made at the proper time. He says it is easily seen that great caution should be exercised at this late date, and he expresses the belief that few claims hereafter presented would bear the scrutiny of investigation. He thinks provision for the few exceptional bills that are correct and just, by specially if the claims are sub-mitted to the War Department for verification. If the bill is intended for State claims only, it should be clearly so stated in it.

A NEW NATIONAL OBSERTATORY. The bill introduced to-day by Senator Sargeant, to provide for the removal of the Naval Observa-tory, directs the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a comthe District of Columbia, which shall possess the advant convenience of access from the City of Washington, and upon receipt of the report of this Commission to purchase sold site, accept such plans as he may deem suitable to proceed with the erection of the observatory and its approceed with the creetion of the observatory and its appropriate buildings. The bill for this purpose appropriates \$300,000, or as much there of as may be necessary, provided the aggregate cost shall not exceed that sum, and that no expenditures shall be made until approved. It also directs the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to take such measures as may be fit and expedients to sell the present observatory reservation, the sale to take effect after the removal of the observatory and the proceeds to be covered into the United States Treasury. The bill furthermore provides for the transportation and use, in the new building, of any maternals belonging to the present observatory. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A NOMINATION WHICH MAY BE OPPOSED.

A NOMINATION WHICH MAY BE OPPOSED. The only one of the numerous nominations likely to provoke opposition, is that of Mr. Northrop, to be District-Attorney for South Carolina. The Presi-dent's real strends among the Republicans are at a loss to account for the nomination of this man.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. John W. Odlin, of Concord, N. H., was to-day appoint ed clerk of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Eicetions, vice Burbank, resigned.

A telegram from Spartanburg, S. C., informs the Com-

missioner of Internal Revenue that the principals in the recent attack on the revenue efficials while in the dis-charge of their duty in Union County, were to-day bound over to court by the United States Commissioner.

The House Committee on Comage, Weights and Measures to-day referred the bill of Mr. Cox, providing for the coinage of a five-cent piece of standard silver, to a sub-committee, consisting of Mesers. Match, Clarke (Ky.) and Ryan. On Thursday next the full committee will near br. Lindermen, Director of the Mint, in regard to the coinage of the silver dellar and other matters. A largely-attended meeting of the "Unionee Fratallan-

za Italiana" Society was held yesterday. Speeches were made alluding to the patriotic life and deeds of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Haly, and a resolution was passed that "the condicince of the society and the Italian residents of the City of Washington be extended to the bereaved King Humbert I, and family, and to the Italian nation." The resolution was sent to Rome by

INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

THE PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED BY PROFESSOR SECLYE.

Boston, Jan. 14.—An Amherst, Mass., dispatch, dated to-day, says President Seelye, of Amherst College, who, during his service in Congress, was a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and had thus unusual epportunities of knowing the management of the Indian Bureau, pronounces Messrs. Peters & Darnellle, attorneys, of this cny.

This case will probably come up for trial in April unless compromised in the meantime. It is said by lawyers about the City Hall that Mrs. Oliver signed two receipts at different times, and that in both she acknowledged payment in full for claims. too honest-hearted for them to persuade.

PENNSYLVANIA INFLATIONISTS.

ing resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations in the Pennsylvania Hease of Representatives

d wide-spread distress among the laboring classes ought about by a false system of financial manag-ut; and

Whereas, The legislation of Congress for the last ten Whereas, The legislation of Congress for the last ten years has been exclusively in the interests of capital and against the laboring and producing classes; therefore Resolved (if the Senate concurs). That the Pennsylvania's maters and Members be requested to demand the unconditional repeal of the Ecomoption Act; the remonetization of silver coin; and that the issue of full lender United States Treasury notes be substitutes for the National bank circulation, and that National bank bonds deposited with the Government to redeem such circulation be redeemed.

A resolution was also referred to the Committee on

Federal Relations, urging Congress to favor the remot-efization of silver, making it a legal tender for all prithe actual demands of trade; also opposing any change. in or repeal of the Resumption Act, or any decrease in the volume of greenbacks.

SERIOUS FIGHT AT A WEDDING.

TWO ITALIANS STABBED, ONE SERIOUSLY. Graziano Losoldi and Mana Cucia were married yesterday morning, at No. 19 Jersey Alley.

prevented its preparation. It is stated by an intimate personal triend of the late Scindor, resident in this city, that Mr. Morton prepared, previous to his Origen trip, an exhaustive report on the subject, covering some sixty pages of foolscap, and that the manuscript is now in the possession of Mrs. Morton, at New-Haven, Conn.

FIRE AT LOWELL, MASS.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 14.-A fire broke out to-night in the four-story stone building at Merrimack and Central-sts., owned by William W.. and Mary Wyman, of Baltimore and Boston The loss of the owners is \$2,000; insurance, \$14,000. Such as \$2.000; insurance, \$14,000. Pasha. Those who rely on the Army Gazette for Adams & Co., furniture dealers, occupied the three

KICKED BY A BRUTAL HUSBAND. Bridget McNally, age thirty-five, was kicked in the abdomen, at 11 o'clock last night, by her husband

Hugh Mensily, at their home, No. 54 Oliver-st. The woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where it was found that her injury was of a very serious nature. The bruial husband was arrested. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14.-W. W. Colwell & prother, lumber merchants of this city, have made an assign

CHICAGO, Jan 14.-Judge McAllister, this morn-SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—It is believed that the American bark W. A. Holcomb, Captain Bunton, which left Honolulu September 27, for Baker's Island, has been lost, with all hands. ng, decided to be unconstitutional and void, the ordi-dopted by the City Council, regulating the sale of fruit.

with all hands.

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan 14.—A fire to-day destroyed the stores of Messra Scott, dry goods dealer; Davy, Jeweler; Rols, Gruggist; Alexander & Co., and K. Grezory, tobacconists. The loss is estimated at \$15,600, and is fully covered be insurance in the Queon's, Standard, Poeura, Scottish, Commercial and London Assurance Companies.

WIDDIN SURRENDERING.

PEACE NEGOTIATORS SENT TO KESANLIK. EUPATORIA AND YALTAIN DESTROYED BY THE TUERS-TWENTY THOUSAND PUGLITIVES IN CON-

Server and Namyk Pashas are on their way to Kesanlik, to negotiate with the Grand Duke Nicholas for an armistice. They are invested with extensive authority. The Turks assert that their fleet has bombarded and destroyed Espatoria and Yaltain, two Crimean seaports. The Servians have reoccupied Kurschumli and captured Vrania. The commander of Widdin is disposed to surrender

MORE SERVIAN SUCCESSES. VRANJA CAPTURED-WIDDIN ABOUT TO SURRENDER.

BELGRADE, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. The Servians have reoccupied Karschumlje, which the Turks evacuated. The Servians have taken Vranja. The Servian General Belimarkovich, with fifty battalions, is marching on Prishtina. The Servians have effected a junction with the Roumanians before Widdin. The commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender, but demands that the garrison be allowed to march out with their arms.

STEPS TOWARD AN ARMISTICE. TWO PASHAS SENT TO MEET THE GRAND DUKE

NICHOLAS. Lospon, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. Special dispatches from Constantinople to the London morning journals say that Server Pasha,

Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Namyk Pasha, have been appointed to go and negotiate with the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, Safvet Pasha, Minister of Justice, will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Server Pasha.

Nicholas. They have been invested by the Ministerial Council with full powers to treat for peace.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies, being unwilling to embarrass the Government, have unanimously rejected a motion asking the Ministry for fuformation respecting the armistice.

TWO CRIMEAN TOWNS DESTROYED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. The Turks claim that their fleet has bombarded and destroyed the ports of Eupatoria and Yatta, in the Crimea. [Yattain, or Yatta, is a small town serving as a station for Odessa steamers.]

THE RUSSIAN WINTER CAMPAIGN. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 14.-An official report from the seat of the Eastern War, dated November 26, contains some facts of interest in addition to those published from a similar source a few days ago from an earlier report. The aggregate effective military force at that date under the orders of the Grand Duke was 325,-000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 1,200 guns. About one-tenth of the force consists of Roumanians. The Turkish forces opposing these in Plevna and within the quadrilateral, numbered upward of 200,000. In Asia the Turkish Army of Mukhtar Pasha is reported as virtually destroyed. The army of the Grand Duke Michael in the vicinity of Erzerum numbers more than 50,000 men. The Turkish losses in killed, wounded and prisoners of the campaign up to the date of the dispatch foot up at 175,000 men, as follows: At Pierna, 60,000; in the three previous battles of Plevna, 15,000; Shipka Pasa, 20,000; on the Lom in September, 8,000; Sistova, Nikopol, Kezanitk, Lovca, Tzaleiriza, etc., 10,000; in Asia, 15,000. These losses do not include the prisoners taken at Nikopoi, Dubruk, Telis and in Asia, of which the number is 30,000. The efficial statement of Russian losses in battle makes them 70,000 men, or somewhat greater than those of the Turks. a Winter campaign, the writer of the dispatch says that maless peace intervenes the teak will be one of enormous difficulties. The supply of nearly half a million of men and 100,000 horses mainly depend upon the irregular transportation across the Danube since the ice has swept the bridges away. Between the the proceedings of the late board of inquiry into Lom and the Isker Balgaria, can furnish practically the Indian management a gross travesty upon just nothing. West of the Isker there are large quantities of

TURKEY IN THE MIDST OF WAR. THE PEOPLE HOPELESS-TURKISH IGNORANCE IL-LUSTRATED-OSMAN'S FAMILY CARED FOR-SIGNS OF PEACE-ASPECT OF THE STREETS OF

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.] CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—As long as Pleyna held out, even the most desponding of the people war might be turned back. Since the surrender of the place, however, every spark of hope has died out, and I never saw such despair and such helplessness as that which now exhibits itself-among the mass of the people. They carse their rulers and their generals, and are ready to sink into lethargy in the belief that what is fated has been revealed by the events of the last three months. The people have learned to regard Osman Pasha as the one hero of the whole nation, and every household is bereaved in his loss, as re a death.

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ation, and recount to each other a

boarty shown to Osman by him. An old Tracorty shown to Osman by him.

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An old Trac if it were a death. They feel such a regard for Osmilitary news are still expecting daily that there will be news that the place holds out. Until then they feast their eyes on the reports of the number killed in every Circassian outpost fight, and say, after reading each record of Russians left dead, "May God increase the number of them."

Osman Pasha's family is here, and consists of one wife and two sons. He has been married for fourteen years, and has lived at home only three months in all that time. His military service has been on the frontier of Persia, and among the wild Arabs of Yemen. He has no property, and his family has always lived in a very pillar to post fashion, changing their house whenever the landlord raised the rent. At the beginning of the present war Mukhtar Pasha offered to lend Osman £2,000 to buy a house, so that at least he might feel that his family were comfortable, but Osman Pasha declined to be in debt. The Sultan has sent many presents to Osman's family lately, and since the fall of Plevna he has caused the oldest son, a boy of eight years, to be entered on the roll of one of the cavalry

regiments, with the rank of sergeant, and has directed him to report to the palace every day for duty. The fortune of that boy is made. He will

probably be a colonel at sixteen.

We have at last a sign of peace. The Government has officially warned the people not to speak of Russia as the Bear of the North, on the ground that such language is disrespectful, and contrary to the rules of courtesy in vogue among civilized nations. Those who know Turkey say that this is a sure sign that peace is nearly concluded. This guess is based on analogy with the case when a Grand Vizier is in disgrace and all the newspapers are burling epithets at him. The first indication that he is about to become Vizier once more is the order to the press to cease abusing him. The despair and despondency of the times, however, are not great enough yet to make one hopeful of peace. The Turks desire it, but are not willing to pay for the fact that the Eussians do not need peace as much as themselves. The Russian terms will be a bitter pill to swallow, but the Turks have not learned that the price of peace rises with delays in accepting the terms.

Meanwhile measures are being taken to make a hard fight for Adrianopte. We were fairly amazed to see Sulciman Pasha's troops beginning to land here day before yesterday. The longest way around came in was only about forty-eight hours in going all the newspapers yesterday to make no allusion to the passage of these troops.

A Constantinople telegram says the negotiators the field, merrily tramp along with the long, the floors and basements, in which oiles of boxes of bave started for Kezanlik, to meet the Grand Duke swinging step that shows they know how to prient medicines extending to the ceiling and packages the field, merrify trains along with the long, swinging step that shows they know how to march. Through seas of mud are plodding wearily long files of refugees, haggard and hopeless, women with children on their backs and others hanging at their skirts, men overloaded with mighty rolls of bedding and household ware from the abandoned hamesteads. People stop to look at the soldiers and the fugitives, and if your eye rests a moment on the crowd of spectators you cannot fail to detect among them representatives of a dozen nations—Persians, with their high black wood hat, East Indians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Bulgarians, English. French and Italians. Serenely sailing by both soldiers and refugees, come foreign ladies dressed in the latest shade of green, cut in the latest Paris style, but held remote from mud in true Perafashion, and, dashing on horseback through the throug, comes a brilliant Circustan aid-de-camp, holding high a huge envelope in lieu of spology for having bespattered with mudevery one on the street. All the various classes mingle on the streets to form the Babel, but each race is distinct, and has its distanct degree of uncrylization and its own views of its rights and duties. Each race seems as it it would be separate from every other to the end of time.

Through seas of mud are plodding wearily lost the folding waters were to be seen. Mr. Henry said that both he and the firm had received a large number of teters since their troble began, expressing sympachy and making offers of assatance.

DAY, HOAGLAND AND STIGER.

Daniel M. Day. Peter W. Hoagland, and David M. Stiger, dealers in drugs, at Yo. 58 Earchayst. filed an assignment wester to the inventory of the stock was about completed, and a statement would be made as soon as possible. The firm had done no business with i.E. J. Danning, ft. It had, however, been connected with John F. Henry, Curran & Co., and their failure to some extent had brought the inventory of the stock was about completed, and assignment. The main causes were a general

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A WASHINGTON FUGITIVE SURRENDERS.

Lexbox, Monday, Jan. 14, 1878. At the Bow Street Police Court on Saturday Charles Henry Moulton, an afterney and real estate agent of Washington, D. C., was brought before Sir James Taylor Ingham, Chief Magistrate, charged, under the extradition treaty, with forging and altering a promisery note for \$18,000. It appeared from the evidence of a Sergeant of the isalop Constabulary that the prisoner had given himself up to the police, and made a statement before a County Magistrate made a statement before a County Magistrate at Shiffrial. The prisoner alleged that he had been charged with obtaining money on false pretences at Washington, and admitted to ball; that he did not surrender himself, but escaped to England, and had been since traveling about the country in the Liverpool, Wales and Shropshire Districts. He was now destitute, and had resolved to go to the United States. In answer to interrogatories by Sir James Ingham, the prisoner said that he was not guilty of lorgery. A copy of the indictinent, the torged 4 o U, etc., having been put in, the prisoner was committed for the usual lifteen days, preparatory to his removal to America.

DETAILS OF MOULTON'S MISDEEDS.

Washington, Jan. 14 .- Moulton, who has surrendered in England, had an office on Fst., near Seventh, in this city, and was cutrusted with considerable sums of money for investment in real estate mort gages. He had also some money received on deposit, as he did bunking in a small way. It disappeared last summer, when accused of collecting on mortrages which he had taken for his clients, and it is said he resorted to forgery in order to affect this. His defalcation probably amounted to \$50,000.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.

ptonship of England Challenge Cup, took place to-day, on the Hiver Tyne, between Kabert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead, and John Higgins, of Shadweil, the present suits, at No. 29 Leonard-st., made an assignment yesterchampion. The course was from the High Level day to Gustave Simon. From the counsel of the latter, Bridge to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge. M. L. Mayer, No. 281 Broadway, was learned a curious The match was won by Highins on a foot.

A telegram to the Press Association says:

Boyd got away first, but Higgins was gaining when
Eojd becam to bother him and crowd him out of the
course. Finally, when Higgins was about to take the
lead, Boyn had bis scull over the forequarter of Higgins's

THE IRISH HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

Loxpox, Tuesday, Jan 15, 1878.
At the Home Rule Conference in Dublin yesterday, Dr. Butt proposed a resolution to the effect that he lience Rule members ought be form a seconder that has disme Rule members estail to form a security and distinct parliamentary party, marted on the principle of obtaining self-greenment for freland. Dr. But dwelf on the necessity of united action, which could only be attained when members agreed to mak the differences between themselves. It had been arranged, to avoid differences in the future, that a committee should meet weekly and that the nexty be gaverned by its decisions. He thought it advands to make an osciult on the whole line at misgoverment. Mr. Purnel accorded the resolution. The delaste will be continued today.

company asked for sixty or ninety days' delay to further try the scaling process, which it was thought would be successful. The lodge objected to any delay, because lapses were forced with a corporation in such straits, under form of law, which was as bad as if forced by the managers. Moreover, the statute was peremptory. The company must make answer to the application by next saturity; and be thought be should grant no further delay, but would have the hearing himself, or by committee.

The directors of the company methods are to the application of the company methods of the company method

delay, but would have the hearing himsel, or by coenittee.

The directors of the company met te-day after the proceedings in Court, and signed a petition asking for a
change of charter. They say, after setting forth the
character of the corporation as a stock company, that,
owing to the present condition of said company, it is desired by the policy-holders thereof that they be allowed
to assume the control and management of said company.
They themselves ask that the charter be so amended by
this General Assembly as shall make said company a
mutual company, controlled and managed by said
policy-holders, upon such conditions and under such rostrictions as may be deemed advisable.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY ON A RAILEOAD. BALTIMORE, Jan. 14 .- On Saturday last, in the Circuit Court of Frederick, Md., in the case of Ell Stricker, a former freight conductor on the Baltimore and Onio Rairoad, to recover damages of the company for permonent injuries received by being knocked from his train by a bridge near Marinsburg, the jury brought in a verdict for \$5,000 for pianning.

SUSPENSIONS NEW AND OLD.

REVERSES IN MANY LINES OF TRADE. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF BUSINESS HOUSES IN TROUBLE-FAILURES AND ASSIGN-MENTS OF DRUG AND PAINT FIRMS, REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, DRY-GOODS MEYCHANTS, AND OTHERS -JOHN BONNER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,

Many suspensions and assignments in various branches of business attracted attention yesterday. One of these-the suspension of Day, Hoagland & Stiger, a well-known drug firm-was caused by the failure of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. None of the iouses, whose troubles were made public yesterday. has liabilities extending far into the hundreds of thousands, and the debts of several of them are comparatively small, but the aggregate amount involved in the numerous business disasters is large. John Bonner's assignee yesterday approximately estimated his liabilities at \$375,000, and the real assets at \$9,776.

CAUSES OF THE EMBARRASSMENTS. The cashier and assignce of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., said yesterday that it would be impossi

for several days to make any estimate of the firm's condition. The clerks were at work night and day, but the number of articles in the firm's stock was so large that is the quickest for them, and the first brigade that | much time would be occupied in estimating their value. Mr. Henry said that they were fitting only each orders from the quadrilateral at Varna to Philippopolis.

The Government sent the most stringent orders to firm occupies two buildings, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place. There are seven floers in No. 8 and five in No. 9, and all these floors, Mr. Henry said, were filled with goods the passage of these troops.

The streets present a peculiarly Babel-like aspect just now. There are negro soldiers, and Arab soldiers, and Koord soldiers—men speaking half-atter the barbest firm in this business in the United States." He pointed out the vast numdozen dialects in any brigade. On the streets ber of articles which are included in what are known these fellows, worn down by hardships in as "druggists' sandries," and also called attention to

Mr. Baker, the bookkeeper of Hegeman & Co., who represents Mr. Fuller, the assignee, said yesterday that there was nothing to be added to what had been said regarding that firm. It would be ten or fifteen days before a statement of its condition could be completed. Cartains were drawn across the doors of the store, No. 203 Broadway, and the word "Closed" was conspicuously displayed. BONNER'S LIABILITIES AND ASSESS.

Burr W. Griswold, the assignee of John Bonner & Co., has filed the schedules of the firm's assets in the Court of Common Pleas. These give a list of the stocks pledged and repledged, and in some cases the names of the owners. He estimates the total amount loaned at about

owners. He estimates the fotal amount boaned at about \$1.425,000, and the amount borrowed at \$1.900,000, and gives as the estimated imbilities \$375,000, as the normal assets \$00,000, and as the real essets \$9,776 25. The Court fixed his bond at \$10,000.

The assigned says that it is impossible to give the differences which will finally result between the amount boaned on the securities by John Bonner & Co., and the promotes for which they were repledged, for the reason that the settlements of the toans have only been partially made. The approximate statement of the differences at \$375,000 is the enly one that can be given at present.

E. J. DUNNING'S AFFAIRS.

At the office of E. J. Dunning it was stated yest-rday hat a plan of settlement was being matured, which it M., Danning, and Mr. Bell, the assignee, were in then with some of the bankers interested in them affairs most of the day

GEORGE H. SCOTT'S ASSIGNMENT.

George H. Scott, a well-known real estate dealer and actioneer, at No. 5 Pine st., mede an assignment yester-From the assignce it was learned yesters by that the list bilities would amount to \$50,000, for which there were only nominal assets. The cause of the falture was a general shrukage in the values of city tool estate, in which was not to the was interested. The deflectancy is mainly in the state of the continuous states of the continuous states are returned by the continuous states are returned by the continuous beautiful as see that

M. I. Mayer. No. 201 Broadway, was control at a story of stellars and anisotrate which beful both partners in the firm, and lod directly to their failure. Mr Heiburn, on May 2, 1877, on als way from Halimon bothly rity, fed from the pixtform of near to make the first X swarfs and Josey Chr. He tell on a being the control of the pixtform of the pixt

morning seriously and perhaps family stabled State Smaler John Buchler. It seems Buchler has held a mortgage on Morso's house, which he transferred to another person, who foreclosed it, and was about to eject Morso. The latter applied to Buchler for resestance, which being refused. Morso drew a dirk and dilected a wound in Buchler's intestities. He is in a Gangerous condition to-night, but his physicians regard his recovery possible.

SEIZURE OF THE ESTELIE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Jan. 14 .- United States Marshall Cogeshall went to Bristol this marning and made a fermal senzure of the cicam yacht Estelle, upon the order of the President of the United States, who is convinced that there is reasonable ground for the exer-cise of the authority confined by section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes. The Estable with be dutained at liftis-ted in the Marshal's custody until further orders.